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Terms	Documents
L19 same (advantag$ or useful$)	0

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L20	L19 same (advantag$ or useful$)	0	L20
L19	L18 same matrix$	5	L19
L18	(nucleic or DNA or oligo$ or polynucleotide$ or RNA) same (ink near0 jet)	336	L18
L17	L16 same react$	2	L17
L16	L13 same amino$	8	L16
L15	L13 same (advanatag$ or useful$)	0	L15
L14	L13 same (nucleic or DNA or polynucleotide$ or oligo$)	0	L14
L13	(maleimidocaproyloxy near0 succinimide)	25	L13
L12	L2 same (maleimidocaproyloxy near0 succinimide)	0	L12
L11	L10 same (maleimidocaproyloxy near0 succinimide)	0	L11
L10	L3 same amino$	14	L10
L9	L8 same (advantag$ or useful$)	0	L9
L8	L7 same (atttach$ or fix$)	6	L8
L7	L6 same epoxy$	542	L7
L6	(nucleic or DNA or oligo$ or polynucleotide$) same amino$	31189	L6
L5	L4 same (advantag$ or useful$)	2	L5
L4	L3 same covalent	25	L4
L3	L2 same (attach$ or fix$)	47	L3
L2	L1 same maleimide$	122	L2
L1	(nucleic or DNA or oligo$ or polynucleotide$) same thiol$	1981	L1

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L1 same (advantag$ or useful$)	9

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DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L5	L1 same (advantag$ or useful$)	9	L5
L4	L3 same (advantag$ or useful$)	0	L4
L3	(hydrophillic near0 bottom)	2	L3
L2	L1 same (hydrophillic near0 bottom)	0	L2
L1	hydrophobic near0 wall	140	L1

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L5: Entry 5 of 9 File: USPT Feb 15, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5286454 A
TITLE: Cuvette

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (1):
The cuvette in FIGS. 1 and 2 has a first wall 10 of glass or polymeric material and a second wall 11, also of glass or polymeric material. The walls 10 and 11 may also comprise several other materials, such as optical windows, semipermeable membranes, electrode material or other technical means. The walls 10, 11 define a plurality of cavities of different depths. A first cavity 12, or inlet cavity is adapted to take up a liquid sample and has such a depth that it can be filled by capillary action through a capillary inlet 13 communicating with the ambient atmosphere. However, it is also conceivable to fill this cavity by injecting the liquid sample, although one of the advantages of the invention will then be lost. The first cavity 12 may be provided with a reagent, that is an agent for reacting with the liquid sample drawn into the cavity. The reagent may be deposited on the walls of the cavity by evaporation, freeze-drying, spraying, screen-printing or in any other suitable way, depending on how the cuvette is manufactured. The first cavity 12 may also contain an agent otherwise modifying the sample. The first cavity 12 passes into a channel 14 which owing to its depth, as shown in FIG. 2, exerts low capillary action on the liquid received in the inlet cavity and has walls of hydrophobic material or walls treated with such a material. Further, the channel may also be provided with a hydrophobic filtering material, as shown at 15. These measures can also be combined. Further, the channel 14 may include a reagent or a modifying agent. The channel 14 opens into a reception cavity 16, 17 divided into two sections, viz. an upper section 16, which may also be referred to as "second cavity", and a lower section 17. The upper section or second cavity 16 exerts capillary action because of the small distance between the walls, as shown in FIG. 2, whereas the lower section 17, like the channel 14, does not exert any capillary action because of its greater depth. The walls of the lower section may be treated in the same way as the walls of the channel. Between the upper section or second cavity 16 and the lower section 17, there is provided a wick 18 connected to the upper section, but terminating at a certain distance from the bottom of the lower section. This "wick" 18 may be a conventional wick of any suitable material, but may also consist of special capillary slots in the cuvette walls or formations thereon.